

Imboden, Hamilton & Wall, INVESTMENT BANKERS, Dealers in Real Estate and Western Lands.

OFFICE:
Corner Third and Houston Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.
Will Occupy
THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE NEW HURLEY BLOCK
OCTOBER FIRST, 1890.

GAVIN WALKER. W. S. HEATON. H. G. BURY.
WALKER, HEATON & BURY,
Real Estate and Loan Agents.

Money Loaned on Farms, Ranches and City Property—Vendor's
Lein Notes Bought and Extended.

Rents Collected and Investments Made for Non-Residents—Correspondence Solicited.

WE desire to call attention to the following desirable properties:
Two lots on Houston street opposite Board of Trade building, \$25,000.
100x100 feet, corner Third and Throckmorton streets, on which are two good houses renting for \$65 per month, \$15,000.
100x100, corner Second and Throckmorton, with large three-story brick building, \$20,000.
50x100, Houston street, with business house now rented for \$20 per month, \$25,000.
We have also lots suitable for all classes of residences in all parts of the suburbs, varying in price from \$500 upwards and on easy terms, especially to parties intending building.

WALKER, HEATON & BURY
405 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH.
R. H. SELLERS & CO
Fort Worth, Texas.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.
MEXICAN LANDS A SPECIALTY.

Correspondence Solicited. We refer to the business men and bankers of Fort Worth, Texas.

W. G. VEAL. J. O. WRIGHT. T. P. LENOIR.
W. G. VEAL & CO.,
Lands and Loans.

FARM AND FIELD.

On Starting the Sugar-Beet Industry.
A Matter Worthy the Study
of Texans.

Creameries Strongly Recommended—The Le
Conte Pear—A Cow for the Farmer—Hog
Talk—Good Word for Texas Horses.

How to Start the Beet Sugar Industry.
For the Gazette.

Since was printed in these columns our
article suggesting that the sugar beet
might be made a very important crop for
Texas, and also offering some information
concerning the great sugar-beet
plant now being built at Grand Island,
Neb., we have received from Mr. C. N.
Ashford of Omaha a letter detailing a
few of the particulars relative to how the
new enterprise was worked up by the
people of that region. The letter is
especially interesting as showing what a
people may accomplish for a locality by
wisely pulling together in a determined
effort.

Mr. Ashford says small tests were first
made about Grand Island with sugar
beet seed sent out by the United States
department of agriculture. Finding
these to show up reasonably well, seed
were procured from California and larger
tests made. Good success was again the
result, and thereupon the people of
Grand Island put their heads together
for working up an extensive sugar beet
industry. Of course a suitable mill was
the first requisite. With a view to getting
this an eligible tract of land was
offered free of cost—and for a number of
years free of all local tax—to the company
that would put up an extensive plant.
A move entirely along the line was made
on the state legislature, which induced
that body to offer a bounty of one cent
per pound on all beet sugar made within
the commonwealth. These inducements,
with lots of good talking, finally led to
the establishment of a beet sugar mill
costing \$500,000, and said to be the
largest plant of the kind in the world.

It is thought that extensive use of the
kind of reasonable doubt touching the entire
success of the sugar beet industry in
Nebraska, a success which, in the
opinion of Mr. Ashford, must soon bring
that state into prominence as the most
important sugar producing center of
North America.

A copy of the Minneapolis Tribune has
been sent us containing an article on
sugar beet culture for the states west of
the Mississippi river. The writer ven-
tures the opinion that there is but one
thing we shall have to contend against,
the cheaper labor of Europe, but this, it
is surmised, can be overcome by ma-
chinery, and by the many natural advan-
tages presented by the sugar beet regions
of this country. It is maintained that
the soil of our beet regions is far better
than that of either France, Germany or
Belgium, where most of the foreign beet
sugar is produced, and that we have a
special advantage in the climatic condi-
tions which make it much easier here
than there to dry the sliced beets at the
harvest time and keep the material for a
steady, all-the-year supply of the sugar
factories. Taking everything into con-
sideration, one finds much to build up
the belief that when capital has fairly
established itself in this new industry
and experience has led us into a full un-
derstanding of the beet in American soil,
we shall be able to produce sugar beet
here at a much less cost than that cha-
racterizing its production in Europe. In
a word, that we shall have no competition
of importance from any other quarter
of the globe.

Mr. Ashford also sends us copies of the
State Journal, Lincoln, Neb., and of

Fort Worth's Business Grows.

Fort Worth made a Bank
Clearing for the year 1889 of
\$31,732,391 as against \$16,-
089,235 for the year 1888, a
gain of 96.6 per cent., having
the largest gain in the United
States. Denver stands third
in the list, with a gain of 45.8
per cent. Galveston next with
a gain of 24.8 per cent.

Fort Worth has Gained in Six Months

An iron works and rolling mill
located; the Dixie wagon
works in process of erection,
the Alamosa Heights woolen
mill, located; the Indiana
screen door, door, blind, sash
and general wood work fac-
tory, located; the Texas tan-
nery and shoe factory, located;
the Fort Worth University,
Mr. E. C. buildings to cost
\$100,000; endowment fund to
be \$200,000 or more; the stove
foundry, ready for business.

To the Front in Education and Churches

Fort Worth's new university is to cost
\$100,000. Her new High School building
is to cost \$55,000. The new Baptist
church cost \$50,000. The new Cumber-
land Presbyterian church cost \$55,000.
Both of these new edifices are fine
pieces of architecture. The new Metho-
dist Episcopal church will cost \$50,000
and will be a perfect beauty.
The new Board of Trade build-
ing cost \$100,000. The new
eight-story Hurley building will cost
\$125,000. Remember, not a stone of
this structure had been lifted two years
ago.

Show us a city of the age of Fort
Worth that has forty-eight miles of mac-
adamized streets or forty-two miles of
sawdust.

Where is the city of the age of Fort
Worth which boasts of thirty-two miles
of electric car lines?

Has any city southwest of St. Louis or
south of Kansas City such complete
stockyards as Fort Worth?

that they could afford to build a cream-
ery every three years rather than lose the
increased business and prosperity that the
creamery has brought to their doors.

Then there are other good reasons of-
fered by the bulletin to show why cream-
eries should be extensively established in
Texas. "The fact that creameries, if
properly developed, will create a de-
mand for milk, and that this demand
will stimulate the breeding of better
cows, and must ultimately result in a
more profitable system of farming gen-
erally, is, in itself, a potent argument
in favor of a wide development of cream-
eries."

Again, "as compared with the
average farm dairy, the creamery system
means a great saving of time and labor,
the latter being apt to fall upon the
weaker portion of the household in mak-
ing butter at home. The question of
time and labor required in the home
dairy should be counted in the cost of the
butter product, and when so counted,
there will be found a much smaller net
profit to the producer of home-made but-
ter than is generally supposed."

Concentration of purpose and combination of
dairy supply, as in case of creamery,
allows the manufacture of butter at a
less cost per pound, and secures a double
advantage by reason of making a more
uniform and better product, which al-
ways commands a better price on the
market."

The bulletin represents that at present
it would not pay Texas creameries to
arrange for the manufacture of cheese.
"Skim cheese might be made with fair
profits, but in Texas there is compara-
tively little demand for cheese of this
character. Texas people want the best
that is going, and while there is nothing
whichever in the way of our manufactur-
ing as good "whole cheese" as appears
in any market we have too good a thing
in existing prices for milk and butter to
justify us in doing it."

"As a financial investment," says
bulletin No. 5, "only small dividends
can be expected for the first year or
two. It will take some time to develop
confidence and secure a supply of milk
large enough to be handled with profit,
and those who invest in creameries in
Texas should do so with a determina-
tion to stand their ground until this trying
period is successfully passed."

In a word, the beginning will exist
nothing to be discouraged over. A little
hold-on will soon bring everything
around all right, and establish the
creamery as a thing of decided profit to
its owners, its town and the region of
country in which it is located.

Having thus argued in favor of an ex-
tension of the dairy industry for
Texas, the bulletin goes on to ventilate
the three main plans resorted to in other
regions for their establishment.

1. Those who have milk to furnish
combine capital and establish a cream-
ery plant of their own to work up their
product. The profits go entirely to the
farmers, who are not only patrons of the
creamery but also its owners. This plan
would stand as no experiment. The
last named grower has LeConte trees
that at seven years of age bear fifteen
bushels of fruit, of a size and appear-
ance that sells it by the steamer load in
New York at \$7 a barrel; and while this
variety cannot be profitably grown north
of Middle Georgia, he thinks that the
planting cannot be over done south of
that latitude. Mr. Thompson of Georgia
gathers his LeContes as soon as they
have reached proper size, and ships at
once, as he finds that the fruit must go
to market firm and sound to admit of
distribution to local dealers, and that
ripening will follow as soon as it ought
to, considering the necessity for such
distribution.

We consider Mr. Thompson a little
wrong in gathering his pears so early, as
the LeConte pear has attained to full
size some four weeks before beginning to
ripen. Last season we visited the exten-
sive pear orchards of Hon. D. G. Dunk-
lin, Greenville, Ala., at the time when
that gentleman was gathering his fruit

Every Train Brings More People to Texas.

Lay the Foundation for your fortune by investing a little money in Fort Worth. That the opportunities for making money out of Fort Worth are greater and surer to-day than ever before is a recognized fact. Fort Worth is recognized as the railroad center of Texas; with the class railroad facilities, the building of large manufacturing establishments, surrounded by an immense territory, rich in cereals, minerals and raw material, and the necessity of having a large city. Values, however, are as yet low and Fort Worth property offers to-day the certain opportunity of making enormous profits that have been made in late years. In order to get large profits, the ground floor, if you cannot invest much, invest a little; for a little money will now get you property that will in a few years be very valuable. Information regarding city, farm or ranch property, call on or address

JAMES RYAN & CO.,
Real Estate Dealers,
Corner Main and Sixth Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

We Make Investments for Non-Residents—We Pay Taxes, Collect
Rents and Negotiate Loans.

REFER TO THE BANKS AND BUSINESS MEN.

A. A. JOHNSON. N. B. MOORE. GID E. JOHNSON.
JOHNSON, MOORE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
Powell Block, Fort Worth, Tex.

SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS:
1. Two valuable tracts of acreage property near the city.
2. Fine country residence lots and blocks on Arlington Heights and near University Boulevard.
3. Some fine inside business and residence property.
4. Lands in farms of 50 acres or more and in sections in Baylor, Archer, Wilbarger and Wichita counties along the line of the Wichita Valley Railroad, which is opening the finest wheat land in the world.

Correspondence Solicited and Promptly Answered.

CHEAP WHEAT LANDS IN NORTH TEXAS.

COTTE COUNTY—Ninety thousand acres in a solid body—a fine opportunity for a colony.
SWISHER COUNTY—Twenty-three thousand acres in alternates; all smooth land of very best quality. Water fifteen to thirty feet. A great bargain.
WHEELER COUNTY—Fourteen thousand, seven hundred and twenty acres in a solid body—a great bargain.
Three stock pastures, well improved, 3000 to 30,000 acres each.
Money to loan on farms, pastures and city property at moderate rates. Will exchange for city property. For full particulars apply to

W. F. SOMMERVILLE,
508 Main Street, - Fort Worth, Tex.

F. E. A. SMITH. J. L. MEAD.
SMITH, MEAD & CO.,
409 Main Street, FORT WORTH, TEX.,
REAL ESTATE
We do a strictly Commission Business. Call and Examine our Bargains.

large enough to give reasonable profits to
the owner, and may be reduced as
patronage increases.

3. In this, probably the most common
plan of the three, the plant is estab-
lished by a capitalist or company of cap-
italists, and is operated on its own re-
sponsibility. Milk or cream is bought
direct from the farmers at the best fig-
ures that can be paid, governed of
course by the market prices paid for the
product of the establishment. This is
the simplest plan of any, as no com-
licated book-keeping is necessary—you
take your milk or cream to the creamery,
get your money for it, and the business
transactions for that particular day are
ended. There is only one trouble con-
nected with this plan—butter, like most
other things, fluctuates on the market.
It may be well up this week and consid-
erably down next. So long as it goes
up, enabling the creamery to advance
the prices paid for milk, everything is
all right, but when it falls below the
average, thus forcing a reduction in
prices paid, everything is all wrong; the
farmer in such case is apt to grow sus-
picious and jump to the conclusion that
the creamery is endeavoring to swindle
him.

Such appears to be the opinion ex-
pressed by the bulletin before us, but for
our own part we have never seen much
in that way, and we have had fair op-
portunities of studying the workings of
the creamery industry on most of its
plans. Such farmers as would furnish a
creamery with materials to work are
now pretty generally reading farmers,
and hence they keep the run of all mar-
kets in which they are interested the
same as other people; besides many of
these capitalist creameries make con-
tracts with their patrons by the year,
taking all their products at certain fig-
ures, without regard to fluctuations.
This is probably the best way for all par-
ties concerned. The contract gives the
farmer reasonable profits and the line
can be soon drawn that it will do the
same for the creamery in the end. At
times the creamery may not be making
much, but at other times the prices will
be sufficiently up to restore all losses.

The excellent bulletin before us gives
much additional information useful to
the person interested himself in the
establishment of Texas creameries. It
shows plans and specifications for build-
ing creamery plants, with the approx-
imate cost. According to its showing a
first-class plant, all ready for work,
ought not to cost in Texas above \$2500.
The bulletin was issued about one year
ago, but we suppose interested persons
might still get copies of it by addressing
Prof. F. A. Guley, director experiment
station, College Station, Tex.

The LeConte Pear in Texas.
The Southern Horticultural Journal
states that at the late meeting of the
American horticultural society held in
Austin, Mr. Onderdonk, twenty-five
years a pear grower in Southern Texas,
said that good cultivation was necessary
to the pear in his locality, as Mr.
Stringfellow of the same region said that
it was not possible to over feed the pear
in his soil—a black sandy loam, with
water at the depth of five feet. The
last named grower has LeConte trees
that at seven years of age bear fifteen
bushels of fruit, of a size and appear-
ance that sells it by the steamer load in
New York at \$7 a barrel; and while this
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sive pear orchards of Hon. D. G. Dunk-
lin, Greenville, Ala., at the time when
that gentleman was gathering his fruit

turn off, the price that we shall get for
her carcass—of whatever breed she may
be—will never make us rich. The mar-
ket is not growing for old cow feed.
A good fairly representative cow of any
breed will always give good satisfaction
and the "thin" milk will be found to be
plenty "thick" enough. The farm cow
is the cow that will pay at the stall and
at the churn; and that is all the ques-
tion there is to be settled in the selection of
cows for the general farmer.

The Hog in Texas.
Texas Farm and Ranch says the hog
with the small head is coming to stay in
the Lone Star state. There is an un-
precedented demand for fine stock and a
determination on the part of farmers to
improve their herds. The rural air is
tremendous with hog talk. There will be
more hogs slaughtered in Texas the com-
ing winter than ever before, and in pro-
portion to population less bacon brought
here from the West. This means that a
nice sum of cotton money will stay at
home, to add to the comfort of citizens
and the "thin" milk will be found to be
plenty "thick" enough. The farm cow
is the cow that will pay at the stall and
at the churn; and that is all the ques-
tion there is to be settled in the selection of
cows for the general farmer.

Give Us a Chance.
After this exclamation, Texas Stockman
and Farmer says, in reading most of the
various poultry journals now published
one finds the whole space filled by editors
and correspondents generally devoted to
the discussion of the beauty of the fowl
creation and the breeding of the different
varieties true to a certain color, shade or
feather. This is all well enough as far
as it goes. One should never, however,
neglect the qualities of size and meat and
egg-production exclusively for that of
beauty of plumage, for after all the
only real worth poultry possess
and the only uses to which it can be
put lies in its capability of furnishing us
with meat and eggs. If we can get a
bird beautiful to our eyes, and at the
same time possessing the other most
essential qualities, so much the better.
This we can do, if as much attention is
breeding be given to one as the other.
The breeder should cull from the breed-
ing pen those fowls that fall away be-
hind in egg-production, or are small,
weak, or defective in some way or other.
With him it should be a survival of the
fittest all the time. Don't let us make
weaklings of a breed just to satisfy
our fancy or of ourselves or others to
the detriment of other points. Let us
combine beauty with utility. The latter
is certainly as essential as the former,
and ought not to be neglected. Let us
strive to excel each other with a surplus
of eggs and in other useful points while
our fowls may possess, as well as in
beauty, which in its place is well
enough, but not by any means worth
enough alone.

Our Native Horses.
Mr. George E. Brown of Aurora, Ill.,
a noted stockman who has been trans-
acting a good deal of late, writes to
Farm and Ranch that the extent and va-
riety of our natural resources surprised
him not a little, and particularly the
broad gauge upon which operations had
been begun, and were being carried on.